Sick industries in Maharashtra

515. DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state::

(a) wheitaer it is a fact that a large number *of* industries have fallen sick in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are the names of those units and the reasons of their sickness; and

(c) what are the steps taken by Government for the revival and rehabilitation of those sick units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collect id by the Reserve Bank of India as per thi; definition of sickness adopted by it. As per the latest information available from RBI, there were 161 large and 1O606 small scale sick industries as at the! end of December, 1986 in Maharashtra.

, (b) In accordance with the practices and usages customary among Bankers as also in conformity with the provisions | of the statutes governing nationalised banks, it will not be possible to divulge the names of the sick units assisted by banks.

Generally, a number of causes, both internal arid external often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the princi. pal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to R & D, obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industriall relation-, inadequate demand, shortage; of raw material and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(c) For revival of sick industrial units, Government of India got a uniform policy for the whole country. Some of the important aspects are as follows:

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, "The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985". A quasi-judicial body designated as "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring system$_s$ and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage to that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages for the revival of potentially viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(v) Government of India introduced a Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale unit$_s$ for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20 000 to Rs. 50, 000.

Power Project' in Maharastra

516. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Thermal Power Corporation in it$_s$ feasibility report on Insetting up of three power

projects have recommended a power station in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the proposal; and

(c) what is the total expenditure in volved in the setting up of the three power projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI): (a) to (c) Several power . generating projects, including a proposed super thermal project (1000 MW) at Chandrapur in Maharashtra, have been identified for implementation by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC). As per the feasibility report for mulated by the Corporation, the proposed project is estimated to cost Rs. 1424. 87 crores. An investment decision could be taken only after all the inputs such as coal, environmental clearance and financial resources etc. have been tied up.

Study report on onserving power in Maharashtra

517. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had directed the Rural Electrification Corporation to explore the possibility of conserving power in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the Report of the Study conducted by the Corporation; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to conduct any study in this regard?

THE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI KALP-NATH RAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal at pre sent.

देश में नमक का उत्पादन

518. श्री मीर्जा इर्शादबेग : क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में प्रत्येक राज्य द्वारा नमक का उत्पादन कितना-कितना होता है; इसके उत्पादन और बिक्री पर कितना केन्द्रीय कर लगाया जाता है; सरकार द्वारा प्रत्येक राज्य से कितने राजस्व की प्राप्ति होती है ;

(ख) नमक को पकाने के काम में लगे हुये मजदूरों के कल्याण पर प्रत्येक राज्य कितनी राशि खर्च करता है तथा किन-किन क्षेत्रों में इस प्रकार की राशि खर्च की जाती है ;

(ग) क्या उनकी स्थिति के सुधार के संबध में कोई सर्वेक्षण किया गया है यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में नमक आयुक्त कार्यालय किस स्थान पर स्थित है और इसे गुजरात में कब स्थानान्तरित किया जायेगा ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम. अरूणाचलम) : (क) वर्ष 1987 के दौरान तथा मई, 1988 तक राज्यवार नमक का उत्पादन विवरण–I में दिया गया है । **(नीचे देखिये)** नमक के उत्पादन पर कोई भी केन्द्रीय कर नहीं लगाया जाता है । केन्द्र सरकार नमक उपकर अधिनियम, 1953 के अधीन नमक पर उपकर लगाती है । यह उपकर नमक बनाने के स्थान से नमक ले जाते समय निर्माताओं द्वारा दिया जाता है । नमक उपकर वसूली से सम्बधित आंकड़े क्षेत्रवार रखे जाते हैं । इसके ब्यौरे विवरण–II में दिये गये हैं । **(नीचे देखिये)**

(ख) नमक निर्माण में लगे हुये मजदूरों के कल्याण पर हुये खर्च के ब्यौरे